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Pentagon's New World Order: U.S. to Reign Supreme

A Policy to Ward Off Future Challenges

By Patrick E. Tyler

WASHINGTON — In a broad new policy statement that is in its final drafting stage, the Defense Department asserts that the U.S. political and military mission in the post-Cold War era will be to ensure that no rival superpower is allowed to emerge in Western Europe, Asia, or the territory of the former Soviet Union.

A 46-page document that has been circulating at the highest levels of the Pentagon for weeks, and which Defense Secretary Dick Cheney expects to release later this month, states that part of the U.S. mission will be "convincing potential competitors that they need not aspire to a greater role or pursue a more aggressive posture to protect their legitimate interests."

The classified document makes the case for a world dominated by one superpower whose position can be perpetuated by constructive behavior and sufficient military might to deter any nation or group of nations from challenging U.S. primacy.

To perpetuate this role, the United States "must sufficiently account for the interests of

the advanced industrial nations to discourage them from challenging our leadership or seeking to overturn the established political and economic order," the document states.

With its focus on this concept of benevolent domination by one power, the Pentagon document articulates the clearest rejection to date of collective internationalism, the strategy that emerged from World War II when the five victorious powers sought to form a United Nations that could mediate disputes and police outbreaks of violence.

Although the document is internal to the Pentagon and is not provided to Congress, its policy statements were developed in conjunction with the National Security Council and in consultation with the president or his senior national security advisers. It is drafted by Paul D. Wolfowitz, the Pentagon's undersecretary for policy. Mr. Wolfowitz often represents the Pentagon on the Deputies Committee, which formulates policy in an interagency process dominated by the State and Defense Departments.

The document was provided to The New York Times by an official who believes that this post-Cold War strategy debate should be carried out in the public domain. It seems likely to provoke further debate in Congress and among U.S. allies about Washington's willingness to tolerate greater aspirations for regional leadership from a united Europe or from a more assertive Japan.

substantial rearmament, especially nuclear armament, in the future.

In its opening paragraph, the policy document heralds the "less visible" victory at the end of the Cold War, which it defines as "the integration of Germany and Japan into a U.S.-led system of collective security and the creation of a democratic 'zone of peace.'"

The continuation of this strategic goal explains the strong emphasis elsewhere in the document and in other Pentagon planning on using military force, if necessary, to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in such countries as North Korea, Iraq, some of the former Soviet republics and Europe.

Nuclear proliferation, if unchecked by superpower action, could tempt Germany, Japan and other industrial powers to acquire nuclear weapons to deter attack from regional foes. This could start them down the road to global competition with the United States and, in a

crisis over national interests, military rivalry.

The policy draft appears to be adjusting the role of the U.S. nuclear arsenal in the new era, saying, "Our nuclear forces also provide an important deterrent hedge against the possibility of a revitalized or unforeseen global threat, while at the same time helping to deter third-party use of weapons of mass destruction through the threat of retaliation."

The document is conspicuously devoid of references to collective action through the United Nations, which provided the mandate for the allied assault on Iraqi forces in Kuwait and which may soon be asked to provide a cease-fire mandate to force President Saddam Hussein to comply with his cease-fire obligations.

The draft notes that coalitions "hold considerable promise for promoting collective action," as in the Gulf War, but that "we should expect future coalitions to be ad hoc assemblies, often not lasting beyond the crisis being confronted, and in many cases carrying only general agreement over the objectives to be accomplished."

What is most important, it says, is "the sense that the world order is ultimately backed by the

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Fortified, Clinton and Bush Seek to Sweep South

South Carolina Hands President and Democrat Overwhelming Victories

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — Boosted by overwhelming victories in South Carolina, President George Bush and Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas sought Sunday to carry their momentum to a Southern sweep in Tuesday's bloc of presidential primary elections.

On the Democratic side, campaigning for votes in the Southern-dominated "Super Tuesday" contests remained intense and biting between Mr. Clinton and his major rival, former Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts.

In a televised interview on Sunday, Mr. Tsongas called Mr. Clinton unselectable against Mr. Bush in November, but immediately withdrew his remark by saying, "Who knows?"

Mr. Tsongas complained that criticism by Mr. Clinton of his past statements and votes in the Senate on such issues as Social Security and taxation had prevented him from presenting his "message" to voters in the South.

Mr. Tsongas pulled off a narrow victory in the Arizona caucuses on Saturday.

Mr. Clinton won a minor victory in the Wyoming caucuses along with a decisive 63 percent showing in Saturday's South Carolina primary, which he called "amazing."

The Arkansas governor again showed his greatest strength among black voters and middle-class whites. Mr. Tsongas won 19 percent in South Carolina, while Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa and Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., the former California governor, each won 6 percent.

Mr. Harkin had hoped to gain a large share of the black vote in South Carolina after campaigning there with the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson. On Sunday, friends said he intended to withdraw from the presidential campaign. Mr. Harkin scheduled news conferences in Iowa and Washington on Monday.

In Arizona, Mr. Tsongas won 34 percent, Mr. Clinton 29 percent, Mr. Brown 28 percent and Mr. Harkin 8 percent.

In Wyoming, where only 274 Democrats voted, Mr. Clinton won with 28 percent. Mr.

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Specter of 'Instant' Powers Haunts Post-Soviet World

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — The decay of the Soviet nuclear-industrial complex has already gone so far that scores of warheads, perhaps as many as several hundred, are missing from Moscow's nuclear inventories, Western officials were told recently on a visit to the Russian capital.

"Even if theft is not involved, just the Soviets' mystifying accounting, it's a proliferation scare on a scale no one imagined in the past," according to a former head of France's weapons program.

The specter is usually cast in terms of a rogue regime picking up pieces from the Soviet

again, possibly in the hands of governments ready to ignore the self-preserving logic of deterrence that prevented a nuclear exchange during the Cold War.

Europe lies in range of missiles from Arab and Muslim countries that are likely candidates for proliferation, and in the footprint covered by radioactive fallout from a nuclear blast in the Middle East. Accidents are a high risk with clandestine programs.

The United States appears remote, but Japan offers a lucrative target, within easy reach, for a nuclear-armed North Korea.

North Korea and China, seeking funds and political cover for their own controversial programs, extend nuclear cooperation to developing countries, especially in the Middle East, where industrial capabilities have improved dramatically since the 1970s.

This "horizontal" proliferation, the head of nuclear policy in a European country says, does not imply that these countries would be able to acquire satellites for targeting and the other attributes of a full-fledged nuclear power.

But he acknowledged that, if the superpower disarmament resulted perversely in dispersing nuclear arms to more countries, the dawn of a second nuclear age would overturn fundamental strategic assumptions.

Uneasiness about a vacuum in security thinking on nuclear issues is palpable in Japan and, above all, Germany. Both countries' nuclear self-denial will come under almost irresistible pressure if middle-rank powers acquire nuclear status.

No one could prevent Berlin and Tokyo from becoming nuclear powers — a major geopolitical reordering that would have profound political repercussions.

For decades, France has pointed to its nuclear independence as a sign of national power that voters understand, but anti-nuclear sentiment, perhaps even neutralism, might suddenly flare if Germany and nearby everybody else got the bomb.

As a Paris policymaker put it, the French are "enraptured with our nuclear weapons because they spare us from having to think seriously

See WEAPONS, Page 2

Maintaining a One-Superpower World

According to a draft strategy document being circulated by the Pentagon, part of the American military mission in the era after the Cold War will be "convincing potential competitors that they need not aspire to a greater role," thus ensuring that no rival superpower is allowed to emerge.



1. Cuba and North Korea

The United States must be prepared for what the report describes as irrational acts from Cuba and North Korea, which are viewed as "entering periods of intense crisis" in the economic and political spheres.

2. Iraq, North Korea, Pakistan and India

The United States "may be faced with the question of whether to take military steps to prevent the development or use of weapons of mass destruction."

3. Russia

The United States must continue to aim nuclear arms at "those assets and capabilities that current — and future — Russian leaders or other nuclear adversaries value."

4. Europe

The United States must preserve a strong presence to maintain NATO alliance and extend Western defense commitment into Eastern Europe "should there be an Alliance decision to do so."

5. Japan

The United States must "remain sensitive to the potentially destabilizing effects" in East Asia if American allies there, "particularly Japan but also possibly Korea," take on enhanced roles as regional powers.

The New York Times

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Japanese, Wary of America, Raise the Economic Stakes in Europe

By William Drozdzak

PARIS — Confronted by growing hostility in the United States, Japan is striving to cultivate a more cooperative political and economic relationship with the European Community, according to diplomats, economists and businessmen.

While the United States still remains Japan's most important market and its ultimate security guarantor, the shift in strategy appears to reflect a decision that Tokyo has more to gain by concentrating now on its ties with Western Europe.

Japanese officials said the huge stakes involved in the single Continental market, the enthusiasm shown by Britain and Germany for greater trade and investment, and the absence of a complicating military dimension

to the Europe-Japan dialogue has made the EC a top priority for government and leading enterprises in Tokyo.

In contrast to the United States, where Japanese economic power has aroused more American chauvinism than any foreign challenge since the demise of the Soviet empire, Europe appears ambivalent and divided over how to respond to Japan's new courtship.

Germany, as the world's leading exporter, shares Japan's desire for an open trading system and has expressed few complaints about the allegedly closed Japanese market. Germany's precision machine tools sell well in Japan, and its top-of-the-line Mercedes-Benz and BMW automobiles appeal to demanding Japanese consumers.

Britain, which laid out the welcome mat for Japanese investment during Margaret

Thatcher's tenure as prime minister, has managed to resurrect thousands of jobs through "transplant" car factories built there by Nissan, Honda and Toyota.

But the governments of France and Italy, alarmed that their automobile industries might succumb to fierce Japanese competition, have warned that Japan's grand strategy is to gradually take over key sectors of the single European market that is supposed to emerge by the end of this year.

Prime Minister Edith Cresson of France, who took office in May proclaiming that Japan intended to transform the Continent into an industrial colony, has toned down her rhetoric but not her endorsement of preferential treatment for "national champion" companies in such key sectors as automobiles and electronics.

Last July, the Community signed a political and economic cooperation accord with Japan that was hailed by both sides as a new basis for discussion to resolve trade and political tensions at an early stage. France urged the inclusion of a phrase ensuring "global reciprocity" in trade, meaning a relative balance, but finally settled for language endorsing "equitable access to their respective markets."

The accord did little to stop Japan from rolling up a record trade surplus with the Community of more than \$27 billion in 1991, nearly 50 percent higher than the previous year. The Japanese surplus in trade with the United States remained stable at \$38 billion.

What frightens French and Italian officials is the "Trojan horse" role that Japanese investment can play inside the Community. Last July's agreement included a Japanese

promise to freeze automobile imports at 1990 levels, or 1.23 million cars, through 1999 to allow time for the European industries to restructure themselves and prepare to do battle equally starting in 2000.

But the pact said nothing about "transplant" cars, which are expected to rise in output fivefold to 1.2 million by the end of the century. France's industry minister, Dominique Strauss-Kahn, contends that European companies will be "swallowed up" by the Japanese car manufacturers.

Jacques Calvet, the chairman of the French automaker Peugeot, lamented that the agreement signaled the death knell for the European automobile industry and castigated EC governments for selling out the interests of

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Kiosk, First Casualty Of China Split, Business/Finance, Fashion, Crossword

In Azerbaijan, Carnage Breeds Despair

By Francis X. Clines

AGDAM, Azerbaijan — As Hadjyev Hakhverdy washes the corpses of gunshot children and mutilated adults here at the valley mosque, all the despair and defeat of Azerbaijan seems at hand in his ministrations after four years of undeclared war with Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh.

"I have cleaned 200 since February 26," said the mosque worker, agitated as he wrapped for burial another decapitated male corpse from the war between Armenians and Azerbaijanis over the enclave that is setting new standards for carnage and vendetta. "Some are so broken, but we must bury them."

The Azerbaijan government in Baku was in a state of collapse last week because of public outrage

over its inability to protect the scores of Azerbaijanis killed in the latest communal atrocities in Khodzhal, a city 16 kilometers (10 miles) from here that was raided last week by Armenian guerrillas.

Survivors who crawled here through the woods told of tank barrages, families destroyed by point-blank gunfire, of looting, rape and hostage taking. This is a plague of terrors to be heard as well

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Against the Flow, Soviet Jews Go Home

By Fred Hiatt

MOSCOW — The shelves may be bare and the future uncertain, but an increasing number of Jews are reversing a historic process and returning to Russia and Ukraine from Israel. Hundreds are coming back each month. While they remain far fewer than the thousands still going the other way, their return is a striking indication of changes in both countries — of the demise of the Soviet Union, of economic troubles in Israel, where golden opti-

mism about mass immigration has been supplanted by job and housing woes.

The reverse migration is remarkable given the downward spiral of living standards here and continuing fears of rekindled anti-Semitism. At the same time, nascent democracy in Russia and Ukraine has persuaded at least some Jews to stake their futures here.

"One doesn't live only for not having problems," said a returning woman who asked to be identified only as Masha.

Ironically, the woman asked that her identity be concealed not because she fears Moscow

authorities, but because she needs money to Israel.

No one knows how many Jews have returned, because many, like Masha, return clandestinely on tourist visas without officially classifying themselves as re-emigrants. In that way, they can leave Israel without repaying the government for assistance they have received, as required by Israeli law.

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy said that as many as 50 per month were officially

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Women in Moscow's Gorky Park on Sunday protesting the policies of President Boris N. Yeltsin, who signed a decree that removed price controls on bread, milk, sugar, salt and other staples. Page 4

The Easy-to-Fathom Clothes Of 'Shy, Reserved' Armani

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — The Italian shows are off to a rollicking start. While the traditional Lente carnival turned streets into a costume party, Giorgio Armani staged a happening of his own to launch the monthlong season of international collections.

His show had the film star Kim Basinger in the audience picking out her outfit for the Oscars, the electronic-soul singer Seal head-to-toe in black

MILAN FASHION

leather and the rock queen Tina Turner in a tuxedo. Afterward, Armani threw a cabaret party in a Milan night spot. Not to be outdone, Gianni Versace plans to close the autumn/winter fashion season on Wednesday with a disco rapper party.

It is part of an all-Italian urge to talk up hard times. High fashion is suffering from the recession in Italy, as elsewhere, but the success Armani is having with his new low-priced line in the United States put store executives in a confident mood after the show.

"That was terrific — he's in tune with the style and sensibilities of the '90s," said Philip Miller of Saks Fifth Avenue, who has just been stated chairman designate of the newly recapitalized store.

The Armani show was fine, but not epoch-making — the statement of a reasonable man who knows that for every day of carnival costumes, there are 364 that require sensible clothes. For Armani that means primarily pantsuits, which outnumbered the rest 20 to 1.

His gorgeous look, softened up with a curve here and a sassy low-cut vest there, had a lot of charm. There was nothing among the daytime clothes that could not have walked right out on the street, and that made a piquant contrast to the crazy celineone — a Thierry Mugler creation in metal and rhinestones — that the entertainer Suzanne Bartsch wore at the cabaret party. When Armani makes a ballskirt it is in matte black crepe with a discreet undercarriage.

"Even as a child, I did not like dressing up for the carnival," admitted Armani, who by Sunday had retired to his country estate, where he gave a lunch party. "I am a shy and reserved person."

Armani's pants came every which way — in plain pinstripes under a tailored coat or as a whimsical checkered suit with wide pants cropped above the ankle. Pants also came slim-line under a camel-colored poncho or with a short trapeze coat whose buttons were graphically picked out.

The fashion story was in the changes of proportion, played out with jackets that curved gently to the body and buttoned high on the breastbone. The masculine-feminine game was wittily expressed in tuxedo ties hanging loose as coat lapels or in the finale of all penguin-black-and-white evening clothes.

Graphic contrasts — a dark velvet trim outlining a beige jacket, black buttons on a camel coat, or windowpane plaids — gave high definition to the designer's signature style.

For the first time, Armani showed his main and his Emporio lines together, which made an excessively long show that never really took fire. But it also made a fashion point: that secondary or more sporty lines are not really segmented for customers of different ages or means. They are part of one designer's vision. Although hair hung loose for Emporio but was swept under a pull-on beret later, there were the same neat lace-up shoes and small purses. The Emporio clothes were the livelier part.

So what was new? There were long hemlines, which were handled best in Emporio, when skirts were full, sporty and easy to move in, and balanced by long jackets. In the signature line, they didn't seem to come so naturally. Midcalf skirts split at the side looked lumpy, and even the regular skirts, with hemlines just above the knee, seemed indelicate. By contrast, tailored coats/dresses, stopping at exactly the same point, had a sleek modernity, so did just-past-the-knee tailored coats. Armani is a designer for women who are at ease in pants.

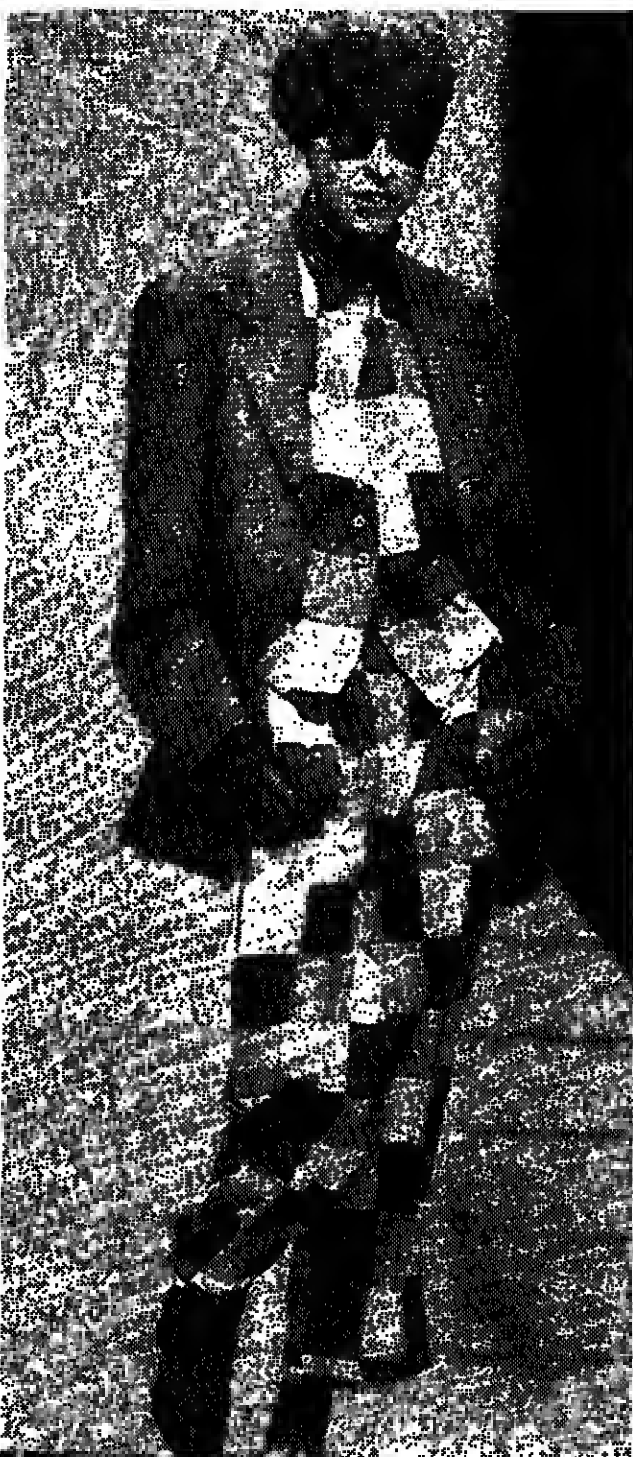
His innovations are in things that don't make headlines: mining a rich seam of fabrics from bird's-eye checks to checkerboards, and then recreating the same effects as knitted jackets; varying fabric finishes with flat crepes, soft velvets and pleats layered like a Venetian blind; using earth and air colors like the misty blue and smoky beige checked jacket — and then bringing in a fiery flash of pimento red or orange.

The only time the show dipped badly was over the Emporio evening clothes, which looked tacky compared with the classy tuxedo styles or black crepe dresses tipped with white and worn with satin ankle boots.

At a time when fashion seems to be floundering, Armani is a designer with a clear and relaxed vision of how a woman should be.

Jean Kemer, vice president and fashion director of Neiman-Marcus, citing "fantastic" sales for both Armani's own label and the new line, summed up the show:

"The clothes are easy for women to understand, and they are for the real world."



A checkerboard cropped pantsuit from Emporio Armani.

From Enclave, a Call for Talks

Armenia and Azerbaijan Look for Help to Restore Peace

Reuters

MOSCOW — Armenia and Azerbaijan pressed Sunday for intensified diplomatic efforts to end the fighting between their combatants in the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, and Turkey said it had asked the United States to use its influence to push for peace.

Heavy fighting between Armenian and Azerbaijani militia subsided in villages of Nagorno-Karabakh. But a spokesman for the security office of President Levon A. Ter-Petrosyan of Armenia reported sporadic shooting in areas along the enclave's borders.

Fierce battles raged on Saturday after Azerbaijani forces backed by tanks and Grad missiles advanced on Armenian villages. Armenian officials reported 200 dead and called it the biggest offensive of the four-year conflict.

Azerbaijan's new interim president, Yagub Mamedov, in an interview, called for increased diplomacy to get negotiations under way.

"We have to step up diplomatic efforts and get negotiations going quickly," he said. He was speaking in the Baku parliament two days after nationalist pressure forced

former President Aytch N. Mutalibov to resign.

Mr. Ter-Petrosyan appealed on Saturday to the United Nations for help. Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States were too beset by internal problems to act, he said.

In Ankara, it was reported that Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin telephoned Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d on Saturday to discuss the Nagorno-Karabakh issue. A Foreign Ministry statement said Sunday that Mr. Cetin sought to draw his attention to "the dimensions of the conflict that threaten regional peace" and asked "the United States to use its influence for a peaceful solution."

The Russian news agency Interfax quoted Azerbaijani government sources as saying that Azerbaijan had proposed a regional conference, including Russia, Turkey, Iran and maybe Georgia, to seek a settlement. There was no immediate confirmation of the proposal.

Armenian officials, meanwhile, denied reports that the government had ordered a mobilization of all fighting men, saying a move to set up new, unarmed "self-defense bat-

talions of reservists" had been mis-

interpreted. "There can be no question of mobilization in Armenia, just as there is no question of calling up the reserve," said Colonel Levon Stanyan, the officer in charge of the Yerevan military commissariat, Tass reported.

The new units, he said, were intended to help local authorities maintain order and cope with emergencies.

Shevardnadze in Tbilisi

The former Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, met government leaders in Georgia on Sunday to help them map out a future for his homeland after its civil war, Reuters reported from Tbilisi.

Mr. Shevardnadze, 64, a former Georgian Communist Party chief who has been away from his home republic for almost seven years, returned Sunday, saying he wanted to show his people "the way out of their difficulties."

He says he will probably run for a seat in the Georgian parliament once new elections are held, and has not ruled out running for president.

CARNAGE: The Toll Mounts in Nagorno-Karabakh

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the valley. "But the Armenians can keep Karabakh only by killing our entire nation, all of Azerbaijan," he continued, furthest after seeing fresh graves receive victims of fighting that took place in neighboring villages along the Karabakh border.

"Help us get our corpses back," a visitor was begged by Sakhov Mushfig, a villager in Shaly. He gestured cautiously down into a pastoral looking valley from behind an earthen redoubt blocking the road to the west toward the Armenian villages. Corpses-taking and mutilation are a special part of the war's bitter vendetta.

Politicians in Baku are under great pressure from public anger and calls for retaliation. They are threatening to further escalate the conflict by using the freedom delivered through the collapse of the Soviet Union to build a republic army and fight back at the Armenian strong points of the region, which lies midway between the Black and Caspian seas.

"The Armenians are close to their goal. They have pushed the Azerbaijani population from Nagorno-Karabakh," said Seyavush Veimamennov, one of the Baku government's chief administrators in Nagorno-Karabakh. "The point to remember, however, is that all this fighting is taking place on Azerbaijan territory, our sacred land where we once befriended the Armenians. Let me tell you, Azerbaijan will find the force and courage to defend this land."

Azerbaijani officials who once counted on Soviet troop support in their political mandate over the province charged that some of these troops became mercenaries and joined the Armenians in the Khozh-haly raid as the politics of the collapsed union resurged.

Increasingly, the Baku government is trying to broaden the issue and draw the Bush administration in, after previously insisting it was a purely internal matter. Azerbaijan contends that "the Armenian lobby" of refugees in the United States has swayed the

White House and bankrolled the Nagorno-Karabakh partisans in the conflict, in which an estimated 2,000 civilians have been killed on both sides in the past four years.

The Bush administration has begun to move warily into the evolving politics of the Transcaucasian and central Asian republics now free of Soviet tutelage. But when U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d recently toured the republics, he made a point of stressing that the White House had no intention of getting involved in the Lebanon-like dilemma of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and its garbled politics.

Azerbaijani officials in Baku now concede they are down to their last holdout city in the violence-seared region. It is Shusha, the last of 54 communities once populated by Azerbaijanis who have fled by the tens of thousands to sanctuary in the greater Azerbaijan Republic.

Threatened Armenian villagers similarly have been put to flight across the past few years of vicious cut-and-thrust raids in which the picturesque mountains have reverberated with crossed choruses demanding revenge. Both Armenia and Azerbaijan claim the autonomous region and both cite immemorial ties that make the land historically sacred and, in the eyes of the most zealous partisans, well worth the risk of death to defend.

More than 120,000 Armenians live in the territory, which was accorded a separate status within Azerbaijan in 1923. Under the greater freedoms of the Gorbachev era, Armenians agitated for full ties with Armenia, but Azerbaijan sought to stiffen its control.

Fresh Azerbaijan raids by Azerbaijanis have been reported in Armenian villages as fears grew among Baku officials of the ultimate step in the territorial conflict: the attempt to create a physical corridor between Armenia and the Karabakh region. Armenia has denied any direct strategic involvement in the struggle of Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh, but its public and politicians are no less assertive about the region than Azerbaijan.

Envoy's Slaying in Turkey Angers Israel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israeli officials reacted with outrage Sunday following the assassination of the chief security officer at the Israeli Embassy in Ankara.

The car bombing killed Ehud Sedan, 37, a former police anti-terrorism expert, who was in charge of security at the Israeli Embassy in Turkey. Two militant Islamic groups took responsibility for the

slaying, one of them calling it "an answer to the Israelis."

The attack was the second against Jews in Turkey in a week. On March 1, a man was slightly injured when a grenade exploded outside of the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul, the site of a 1986 bombing that killed 22.

"We express our shock and horror at this terrorist attack," said Baruch Binah, a spokesman for the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

It is unclear whether the assassination was intended as revenge for Israel's killing of Sheik Abbas Musawi, a Shiite Muslim leader, in southern Lebanon on Feb. 16.

The blast was so powerful that it dug a 40-centimeter-deep (16-inch-deep) hole in the road beneath the 37-year-old diplomat's car, turned the vehicle into a charred tangle and scattered bits of clothing, blood and flesh.

It damaged six other cars and

shattered windows up to 45 meters away in the Cankaya district, where many foreign diplomats live.

Three Turks were wounded, including a 9-year-old boy.

People saying they represented two Islamic groups, one called Islamic Holy War and the other called the Islamic Revenge Organization, phoned the newspaper Miliyet to take responsibility for the killing.

Russia Lets More Prices Float Freely

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Russia freed the prices of bread, milk, sugar and other staples over the weekend in another blow to a population already hit hard by President Boris N. Yeltsin's economic program.

A decree signed by Mr. Yeltsin removed remaining price controls on bread, milk, fermented milk, cottage cheese, sugar, salt, cooking oil and matches.

The move is designed to strengthen a free-market drive that began Jan. 2, when the prices of virtually all other goods were freed. Some goods were soon priced as high as 30 times their former cost.

A loaf of white bread last week was selling for 4.20 rubles — seven times the pre-Jan. 2 price.

The increases have brought a change in eating habits, with Russians relying more on bread and potatoes, according to official data.

One indication of the food situation, the newspaper Zhizn reported Sunday, is that Moscow street traders have begun selling unsuspecting customers meat from dogs and cats, with city authorities powerless to crack down on the illegal trade.

"Now in Moscow we see people selling meat from dogs, cats and other animals without proper controls," the weekly supplement to Izvestia reported. It said there were no health standards for dog and cat meat, or for more conventional foodstuffs sold in the streets.

Following Saturday's decree, only a few price controls will remain — on rents, medicines, baby food and some utilities.

In an apparent anticipation of discontent, the decree said that the government funds freed up by the removal of subsidies should be diverted to "social protection for the population" — support for pensioners, children, large families and others who are most affected by the price increases. (AP, Reuters)

RETURN: Disillusioned Immigrants Leave Israel

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applying to re-emigrate, not counting the unofficial cases.

Uri Gordon, head of the Jewish Agency's immigration and absorption department in Israel, estimated late last year that 7,000 Soviet emigrants left the country last year, a number that other officials said was high. Mr. Gordon said that if employment did not pick up in Israel, many more would pour out this year.

"There are thousands more who want to come," said Nikolai Efanov, 43, a Muscovite who returned in the fall after trying life in Israel. "The situation with absorption is disastrous."

Mr. Efanov and Masha bespeak the variety and complexity of motives, both for leaving and returning.

An administrator, Mr. Efanov left Moscow for economic reasons. Failing to find housing or work, he returned.

"I like it more there," said Mr. Efanov, still wearing on his lapel an Israeli flag pin with Shalom written in Hebrew. "I didn't want to come back, but I had no choice."

When he returned after a year, he said he was shocked by the economic deterioration in Russia.

"Of course, I got letters, read newspapers, listened

to the radio," he said. "But I could never imagine it would really be this bad."

Masha, a longtime sympathizer with the human rights movement, went to Israel with her teenage daughter as a Zionist and to escape anti-Semitism, but she said she was disappointed by the spiritual and intellectual climate she found. Like many emigrating Jews, Masha is a nonbeliever, and she said she was dismayed by what she took to be religious narrow-mindedness in the Jewish state.

"There's plenty of cheap, delicious food," she said. "But it's sleepy, it's hot, it's provincial, there's no pulse of intellectual life."

And when Russian intelligentsia complain, she added, "Israelis respond, 'We're sick and tired of your cultural pretensions, we're sick and tired of your dragging your collected classes around. You have bad breath, you'd better have some dental work done, and then worry about your spiritual life.'"

So Masha, a worker in the movie industry in Moscow, worked as a maid for three months in Israel to earn her airfare back.

Now, although she is sharing a small apartment with her former husband and struggles like other Muscovites to find food, she said she is happy to be back.

7 Killed in Croatia as UN General Arrives

Reuters

BELGRADE — General Satish Nambiar of India arrived Sunday in Yugoslavia to take command of United Nations peacekeeping forces as seven people died in an upsurge of violence in Croatia.

Serbian forces assaulted the eastern Croatian city of Osijek with artillery fire during the night, killing at least five people and wounding 30 in the worst violation of a two-month cease-fire in the former Yugoslav republic.

Two Croatian soldiers died earlier in a Yugoslav Army attack at Gospić near the Adriatic coast.


General Nambiar said he did not foresee major problems and was confident that his 14,000 troops could keep the peace between warring Croats and Serbs.

The first UN troops are expected in about two weeks and their deployment in three Serb-held enclaves will be completed by April 15. Serb forces control about a third of Croatia, whose 4.5 million population includes 600,000 Serbs.

Diplomats said the latest fighting showed how difficult it would be for the United Nations to supervise the cease-fire in Croatia, where 6,000 people were killed last year.

WORLD TRADE & INVESTMENT

EMERGING BLOCS & OPPORTUNITIES FOR GLOBAL GROWTH



LE GRAND HOTEL, PARIS, APRIL 2 - 3, 1992

Co-sponsored by the
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Simultaneous English/French/French/English translation will be available throughout the conference.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is \$295.00. This includes lunches, a cocktail reception and all conference documentation. Please note that fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a \$50.00 cancellation charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before March 20, after which time we regret there can be no refund. Substitutions can be made at any time.

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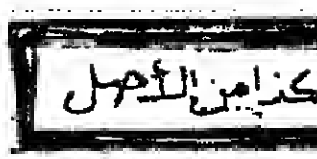
To reserve accommodation, please contact the reservations department at Le Grand Hotel. Please notify the hotel that your reservation is in connection with the International Herald Tribune conference.

Solution to Puzzle of March 6

ACROSS	23 Greek mil. group of W.W. II	43 Put in office	5 — Utley, author of "The China Story"
1 Shake (hurry)	24 Discharge	44 Wild try	6 Artificial flies
2 Unwanted fat	25 Entices	47 Pledge	7 Dear me!
3 Rope fiber	30 Wined	48 State with confidence	8 Church for sailors
12 Chopper part	31 Potpourri	51 "Ars —"	9 Backfires
15 Precept	32 Designer Cassini	53 Ignoble	10 Tops
16 Eight, to Cato	33 Stared	55 Painter Chagall	11 Commence
17 Single	34 Childhood malady	56 Does a bally flop, aeronautically	12 Rushed around
18 Part of Q.E.D.	41 Bern's river	62 Ireland, to Gele	14 Lease again
19 Persian poet	42 Wind: Comb. form	63 Iodine source	21 Too
20 Dhaka is its capital		64 Soprano Lucine	25 Dippy or dotty
22 Plain; bare		65 Movement — majesté	26 Heavy book
		67 Uses a strop	27 Hebrew month
		68 Method: Abbr.	28 Aper
		69 Dash	29 Musical event in Boston
		70 Adeges	30 Taj Mahal's site
			33 Eye or whip follower
			34 Dine
			36 Bolivian neighbor
			37 Muslim prince
			38 Cupola
			40 Male party
			45 Hit herd
			48 Angler's gear
			50 Psalms anagram for heels
			51 Nonclerical group
			54 Ski mecca
			55 G.I. food
			57 Rod's partner
			58 Disney's inventive mouse
			59 British nursemaid
			60 Sketched
			61 Back talk

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malinka.



Tsongas Scrambles For 'Silver Medal' In Southern Votes

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

MIAMI — With his sharpest attacks yet, former Senator Paul E. Tsongas is battling to contain Governor Bill Clinton as the race for the Democratic nomination heads into the Southern-dominated primary extravaganza known as "Super Tuesday."

On the final weekend before 11 states vote in primaries and caucuses, producing more than a fifth of the pledged delegates to the Democratic convention, Mr. Tsongas and Mr. Clinton engaged in a bitter exchange over who was distorting whose record.

The battle was centered in Florida, second only to Texas in the number of delegates at stake on Tuesday, and the place where Mr. Tsongas, of Massachusetts, hopes to knock a major dent in Mr. Clinton's Southern base.

Mr. Tsongas, who arrived in Florida over the weekend, accused Mr. Clinton of being "cynical and unprincipled," and he continued to assail the Arkansas governor even while acknowledging that it could prove counterproductive in the fall.

"We're only helping George Bush," Mr. Tsongas said. "But this is one Greek who fights back." Michael S. Dukakis, the 1988 Democratic nominee, was widely decided in the party for not countering Republican attacks.

Mr. Clinton knocked the charge of pandering back at Mr. Tsongas, asserting that Mr. Tsongas had shifted his position on Social Security cost-of-living adjustments to appeal to elderly voters in Florida.

The exchange demonstrates the intensity of the Democratic race as it becomes a cross-country scramble for delegates.

Mr. Tsongas says that he "just wants to be perceived as doing well" on Super Tuesday, and his campaign aides talk of a "silver medal" strategy in the South.

But he clearly would like to rattle Mr. Clinton on his home turf, before the race moves north again to the critical states of Michigan and Illinois, which hold primaries on March 17.

Mr. Clinton is trying to capitalize on Super Tuesday, when 7 of the 11 primaries and caucuses are in Southern or border states.

U.K. to Close Gibraltar Base

GIBRALTAR — The Royal Air Force will abandon its base on Gibraltar within five years, the Spanish newspaper El Pais reported Sunday.

He began with a regional advantage and a network of political friendships, and Democrats in several states said that he had built upon them to create formidable bi-racial coalitions.

Dennis Kanin, campaign manager for Mr. Tsongas, said: "My sense is that Bill Clinton will come out with a significant lead in delegates, as he should, from his own home region. But that will be the last time his region votes in those kind of numbers."

Mr. Tsongas has regional advantages of his own on this day, notably in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in addition to more neutral turf like Delaware and Hawaii, both of which hold caucuses. But 633 of the 783 pledged delegates at stake come from Southern or border states.

Former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California also has been campaigning in the South, spending much of the past few days in Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee. Democratic officials continue to describe him as a wild card in many states.

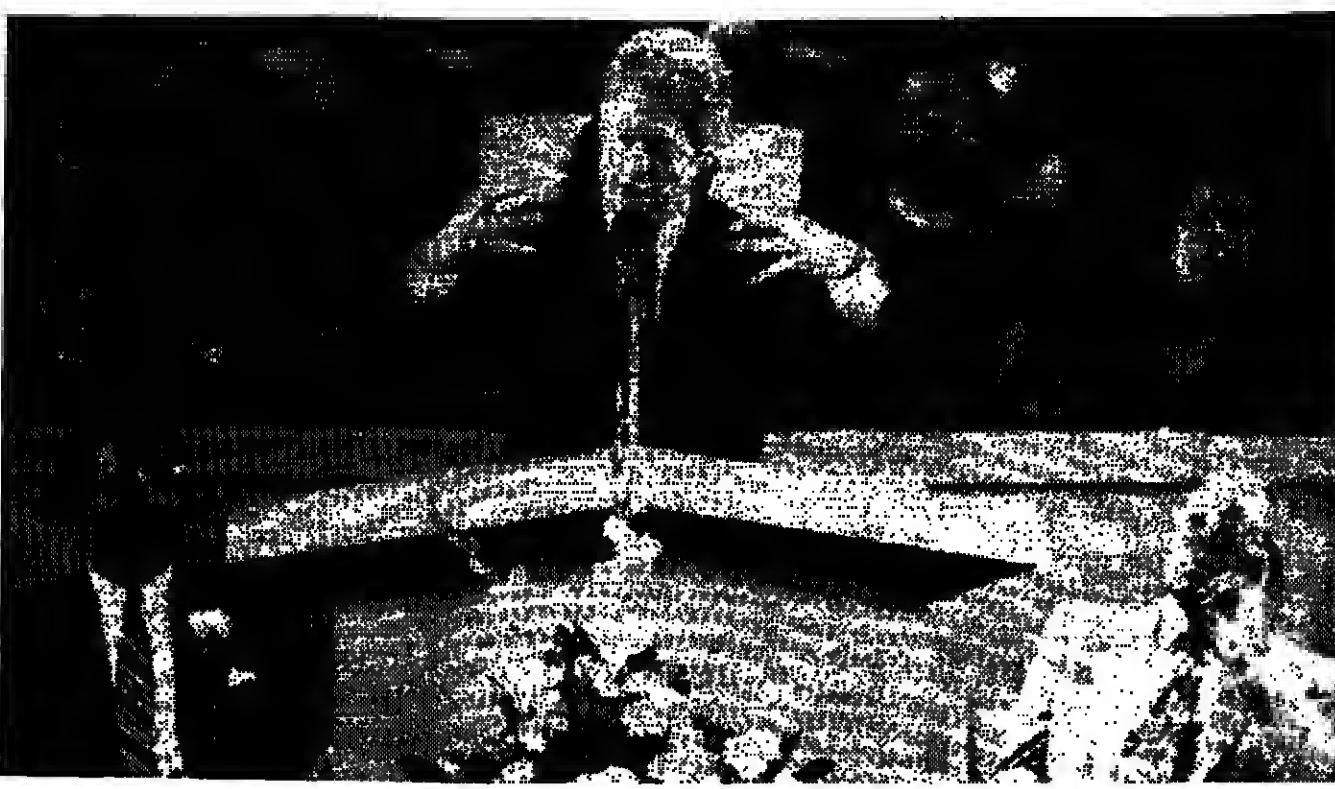
Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa, his campaign lagging, has largely bypassed the Super Tuesday contests.

On the Republican side, President George Bush was finishing up a two-week campaign swing through the South with the prediction, "We're going to win them all, and then keep on going and winning everyone of them."

Many of Mr. Bush's allies are now resigned to some protest vote in almost every state.

Aides to Patrick J. Buchanan, who is challenging Mr. Bush, said they hoped for strong showings in Louisiana, Mississippi, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as well as selected areas of Texas.

Mr. Buchanan's quest as fruitless.



Bill Clinton addressing a church service in Austin, Texas, on Sunday. Mr. Clinton is expected to win the state's primary Tuesday.

VOTE: Bush and Clinton Winners in South Carolina as Key Contests Near

(Continued from page 1)
Brown had 23 percent, Mr. Harkin 14 percent and Mr. Tsongas 12 percent. Twenty-two percent were uncommitted.

On the Republican side, the gibes at Mr. Bush by his chief opponent, Patrick J. Buchanan, did not diminish. Mr. Buchanan, a conservative, vowed Sunday to carry his challenge to the final primary, June 2 in California, which he said would be "the Antietam of the Republican Party," a reference to one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War.

In a broadcast interview Sunday, he repeated his accusation that Mr. Bush has made "damnable insider deals" with liberal Democrats in Congress.

The Bush camp continued to cast Mr. Buchanan's quest as fruitless.

Robert A. Mosbacher, the Bush campaign chairman, said Sunday that it would be foolish for Mr. Buchanan to continue the race when it becomes "a mathematical certainty" that he would lose the Republican nomination.

Mr. Buchanan, a former White House speechwriter and television commentator, has repeatedly said that he must win a Southern state. He has not come close, but he has thrown Mr. Bush off balance by winning nearly one-third of the Republican primary vote.

Mr. Buchanan's slice narrowed to 26 percent on Saturday in South Carolina, with Mr. Bush winning 65 percent, a victory he termed "magnificent." A former Ku Klux Klan leader, David Duke, won 7 percent of the vote in his first primary test.

Seeking to cast his showing in the

best light, Mr. Buchanan said Sunday that he was "driving the national debate" and moving the Bush administration in his direction. "In that sense," he added, "we are winning the campaign."

Tuesday's bellwether in 11 states, most in the South or bordering it, is expected to provide significant momentum to Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton, but the contest for the Democratic nomination, at least, will be far from over by Wednesday morning.

The March 17 primaries in Michigan and Illinois now loom as potentially decisive.

Many analysts believe that with Mr. Clinton's expected victories in the South, Mr. Tsongas will have to win either of those Northern states to remain in serious contention.

A victory for Mr. Tsongas on Tuesday in Florida — where he

appears to be mounting a credible challenge to Mr. Clinton — would enhance his candidacy.

Mr. Clinton is believed in position to win Tuesday in six states that border on his home state of Arkansas, including the day's biggest prize, Texas.

Mr. Tsongas will no doubt win the Massachusetts primary and probably the one in neighboring Rhode Island. He hopes to take some of the luster off a Clinton surge in the South by doing better than analysts expect in the Deep South and Texas, and by winning or coming close to Mr. Clinton in Florida.

Mr. Tsongas trails badly in Texas, polls show, but he said he was heartened by editorial endorsements in some large newspapers in Tennessee and Florida.

Clintons' Dealings: Conflict of Interest?

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton and his wife were business partners with the owner of a failing savings and loan association that was subject to state regulation early in his tenure as governor of Arkansas, records show.

The partnership, a real estate joint venture that was developing land in the Ozarks, involved the Clintons and James B. McDougal, a former Clinton aide turned developer. It started in 1978, and at times money from Mr. McDougal's savings and loan was used to subsidize it. The corporation continues, but does not appear to be active.

[Mr. Clinton defended his involvement in the real estate deal on Sunday, saying that "there was nothing inappropriate." The Associated Press reported from Austin, Texas.

"I know we lost more than \$25,000 — never made a penny on it," Mr. Clinton said.

[Mr. McDougal said Sunday, "I've never done anything illegal, and as far as I know Bill Clinton has never done anything illegal or unethical."]

Mr. McDougal has given a detailed account of his relationship in several interviews in the last two weeks. This account, along with an examination of related local, state and federal records and interviews with dozens of others in Arkansas, found these things:

• Available records appear to show that Mr. McDougal heavily subsidized the real estate corporation, called Whitewater Development, ensuring that the Clintons were under little financial risk in what turned out to be an unsuccessful enterprise. The corporation bought 200 acres (80 hectares) of Ozark Mountain vacation property and planned to sell it in lots. The Clintons invested little money in the enterprise, so stood to lose little if the venture failed, but might have cashed in on their 50 percent interest if the venture had done well.

• The Clintons and Mr. McDougal disagree about what happened to Whitewater's records. Mr. McDougal says that at Mr. Clinton's request they were delivered to the governor's mansion. The Clintons say many of them have disappeared.

• After federal regulators found that Mr. McDougal's savings institution, Madison Guaranty, was insolvent, meaning it faced possible closure by the state, Mr. Clinton appointed a new state securities commissioner, who had been a lawyer in a firm that represented the savings and loan. Mr. Clinton and the commissioner deny giving any preferential treatment. The new commissioner approved two novel

proposals to help keep the savings and loan alive that were offered by Hillary Clinton, Mr. Clinton's wife and a lawyer. She and her firm had been retained to represent the savings institution.

• The Clintons improperly deducted at least \$5,000 in interest payments on their personal tax returns in 1984 and 1985, interest paid on a portion of at least \$30,000 in bank loan payments that Whitewater made for them. The improper deductions saved them about \$1,000 in taxes, but since the error occurred more than three years ago, under IRS regulations, they are not required to pay it back.

The relationship between Mr. McDougal and the Clintons came to light in an investigation by The New York Times of the Clintons' tax records and business relationships. It raises questions of whether a governor should be involved in a business deal with the owner of a business regulated by the state and whether, having done so, the governor's wife through her law firm should be receiving legal fees for work done for the business.

U.K. Subpoenas ABC Newsmen in Pan Am Bombing

LONDON — British anti-terrorist police investigating the 1988 bombing of a Pan American World Airways jumbo jet have demanded that ABC News and its senior European editor, Pierre Salinger, hand over tapes and notes of interviews with the two prime Libyan suspects, Mr. Salinger said, adding that he and ABC would resist the demand.

Britain and the United States, backed by the United Nations, have demanded extradition of the two officials, Abdel Basset Ali Megrahi and Lamen Khalifa Fhimah, charging them with responsibility for planting the bomb that brought down Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, on Dec. 21, 1988, killing all 259 passengers and crew and 11 persons on the ground. Libya has refused.

A police branch subpoenaed Mr. Salinger, demanding that he and ABC-TV produce "audio and video recordings, internal records, statements, photographs or other notes" of interviews he had with the two men in Tripoli in November. Mr. Salinger, who was press secretary to President John F. Kennedy, said Friday that the men denied having had anything to do with the bombing and said they had no connection with Libyan intelligence.

CARGO: U.S. Says It Wouldn't Board Suspect North Korean Ships Until They Enter Gulf

(Continued from page 1)

was, but he said the Pentagon had a "pretty good idea."

Even if a ship entered the Gulf and U.S. forces boarded it, the interception would be little more than a symbolic gesture, as long as the North Korean ship's officers did not try to resist. If the U.S. Navy confirms that the cargo matches the ship's manifest and is not bound for Iraq, it does not have UN authority to turn it back, officials said.

But it still would represent a potential source of political conflict with the three countries involved — North Korea, Iran and Syria. The United States does not have diplomatic relations with North Korea, and what connections there are between the two countries

are generally bad. But Washington is interested in better relations with Iran. It has been courting the Syrian government since the invasion of Kuwait, and has established friendlier relations with Damascus.

On the other hand, the Bush administration has taken the lead in opposing the spread of ballistic missiles and the technology to make them to countries that do not possess such weapons. It sees the current shipment by North Korea as a test of its resolve.

Scud missiles, first manufactured by the Soviet Union, are a particularly inflammatory issue for U.S. officials. They were a central part of Iraq's attacks on Israel and the multinational coalition in Saudi Arabia last year and have been portrayed by U.S.

officials as an especially ominous weapon even though their technology is decades old.

An official said that one reason the administration was willing to consider the boarding option was that Israeli officials reportedly are pressing Washington to take decisive action to stop the flow of advanced weapons to Syria. Israel's intelligence services first detected the North Korean missile cargo and predicted its delivery at the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas.

Syria's armed forces are already equipped with a number of such surface-to-surface ballistic missiles whose range would allow strikes against Israeli cities. Israeli officials are concerned, however, that the Scud-C, which is believed to be on the North Korean ships, will further enhance Syria's ability to

target population centers from more distant and well-defended launching points.

On Saturday, during a visit to Florida, President George Bush said the United States was worried about the missile shipment, but he refused to say what action, if any, he would take.

"We're always contemplating options," he said.

Brent Scowcroft, the president's national security adviser, who was traveling with Mr. Bush, said on Saturday: "We are concerned about any kind of missile proliferation. It's dangerous and destabilizing. We are doing what we can."

Asked if the situation involving the North Korean ships would come to a head soon, he said, "I don't know that it will ever come to a head."

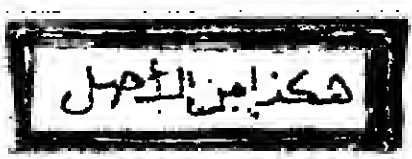
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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. March 6

Canadian Dollars

Issuer Cn Mat Price Yld Spd

Short Term

Table of short-term bond prices for Canadian dollars, including issuers like Abn-Amro, Amsterdamsche, and various banks.

Governments/Supranationals

Table of government and supranational bond prices for Canadian dollars.

Main table of international bond prices, columns: Issuer, Cn, Mat, Price, Yld, Spd.

Table of ECU Straights bond prices.

Table of Corporate bond prices.

Table of Pound Sterling bond prices.

Table of Yen Straights bond prices.

Table of various international bond prices.

Table of various international bond prices.

Table of various international bond prices.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 6.

Table of mutual fund prices, columns: Bid, Ask, and various fund names.

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Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including 'New Information', 'Capital: From...', and 'Lending: Tokyo'.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, and Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

Hungary Restricts Foreigners On Bonds

BUDAPEST — Hungary will limit foreigners' investments in new mutual funds that specialize in government debt for fear that an inflow of capital could swell the money supply, according to a top central bank official.

Ahead, a Respite From the Data Game

positively for just one month, the economist cautioned. But he said there have been enough good economic reports to suggest that the previous "sideways-down tilt is now a sideways-up tilt."

DOLLAR: Good Prospects Despite Mixed Jobs Data

(Continued from first finance page) about adding to their holdings at these levels. On the other hand, European bankers reported no sign that big industrial companies were prepared to start looking in a price on their U.S. exports, in local currency terms, by selling dollars.

Havel Defends Germany's Level Of Investment

PRAGUE — President Vaclav Havel on Sunday challenged other foreign investors to be as active in Czechoslovakia as the Germans.

A Bid's Collapse Clouds Sell-Off of Mexican Banks

By Tim Golden
MEXICO CITY — After a giddy \$10 billion string of sales, the euphoria has disappeared from Mexico's bank privatization effort with the disclosure that a leading investor had pulled out of the deal.

CAPITAL: France Choking Off Perpetual FRNs

(Continued from first finance page) franc bond carries 25 warrants. Morgan executives calculate that if within six months, yields on French government bonds decline half a point, boosting their prices, the profits from selling the warrants would raise investors' effective return to 11 percent.

World Bank Said to Ask More Polish Austerity

WARSAW — The World Bank has presented the Polish government a crisis-management plan to help shore up the recession-ridden economy, the Gazeta Wyborcza newspaper said on the weekend.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Market review table with sections: NYSE Most Active, AMEX Most Active, NYSE Sales, AMEX Sales, NYSE Divides, AMEX Divides, Eurobond Yields, Weekly Stocks, Labor Rates, U.S. Treasury Bonds, U.S. Consumer Rates.

LENDING: Tokyo Takes Aim at World Aid Policies

(Continued from first finance page) combined. Japan was a partner in \$5.4 percent of the total \$19.15 billion in co-financing loans made by the World Bank between 1987 and 1991.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of mutual fund performance with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other metrics.

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Porsche Not Looking For Partner

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BONN — Porsche AG, whose sales and profits have slumped, will need four to six years before recovering but intends to remain an independent, family-controlled company, its chief executive said in an interview for publication Monday.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

By Agencies France-Press

Amsterdam

Amsterdam stocks rose last week, boosted by several companies' solid 1991 earnings reports. The CBS all-share index closed at 256.3 points on Friday, up 0.5 point from a week earlier.

London

Prices fell sharply last week as traders awaited announcements on the budget and a date for general elections. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 share index fell 29 points, closing at 2,533.10 Friday.

Milan

Italian shares fell across the board last week. Analysts said traders were hesitant ahead of legislative sessions on April 5 and the absence of any signs that the recession is easing.

Tokyo

The stronger dollar took a toll on shares, and prices ended lower on the week. The decline ended a three-week string of gains. The Nikkei Stock Average ended at 20,992.99 yen on Friday, down 345.82 yen, while the Tokyo Stock Price Index fell 34.04 points, to 1,520.45 points.

Paris

The announcement that the French government will privatize about 2 percent of the capital of Elf Aquitaine depressed shares on the Bourse last week, analysts said. The CAC-40 index fell nearly 1 percent, to close at 1,966.91 points on Friday.

Frankfurt

German share prices rose slightly last week, as expectations of an economic recovery in the United States and a possible loosening of German monetary policy offset some poor business news.

Hong Kong

Prices lost ground in seaway trading on the Hong Kong stock market last week. The Hang Seng index fell 20.16 points, or 0.4 percent, to close at 4,908.90 points on Friday.

Zurich

The stronger dollar and a bout of profit-taking sent share prices lower in active trading. The Swiss Performance Index fell 13.44 points during the week to close at 1,136.10 on Friday.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Kuwait Close to Bank Rescue Plan

KUWAIT (Reuters) — The Kuwaiti central bank governor said Sunday that a plan to rescue the emirate's banking system by using government bonds to buy billions of dollars in bad debts was close to being implemented.

Japan Banks Target Russia, Vietnam

TOKYO (UPI) — Japanese commercial banks plan to set up resident offices in Moscow and Ho Chi Minh City to channel Japanese money to Russia and Vietnam, an economic newspaper reported Sunday.

DBS Bank Posts 10.1% Rise in Net

SINGAPORE (AFP) — The government-owned DBS Bank group said Monday that its after-tax profit rose 10.1 percent in 1991, to 315.3 million Singapore dollars (\$189.9 million).

For the Record

Kaidemaru, or the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan, sent a delegation led by Tokyo Electric Power Co. Chairman Gaiishi Hirawata to Paris on Sunday to begin a two-week tour of four European nations to discuss trade problems.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 6

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Lists various OTC stocks like SunTV, SunSoft, SunBank, etc.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 6

Table with columns: Option & price, Calls, Puts. Lists various American exchange options like AEX, AEX2, etc.

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CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 6

Table with columns: Option & price, Calls, Puts. Lists various Chicago exchange options like CHX, CHX2, etc.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

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CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

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CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

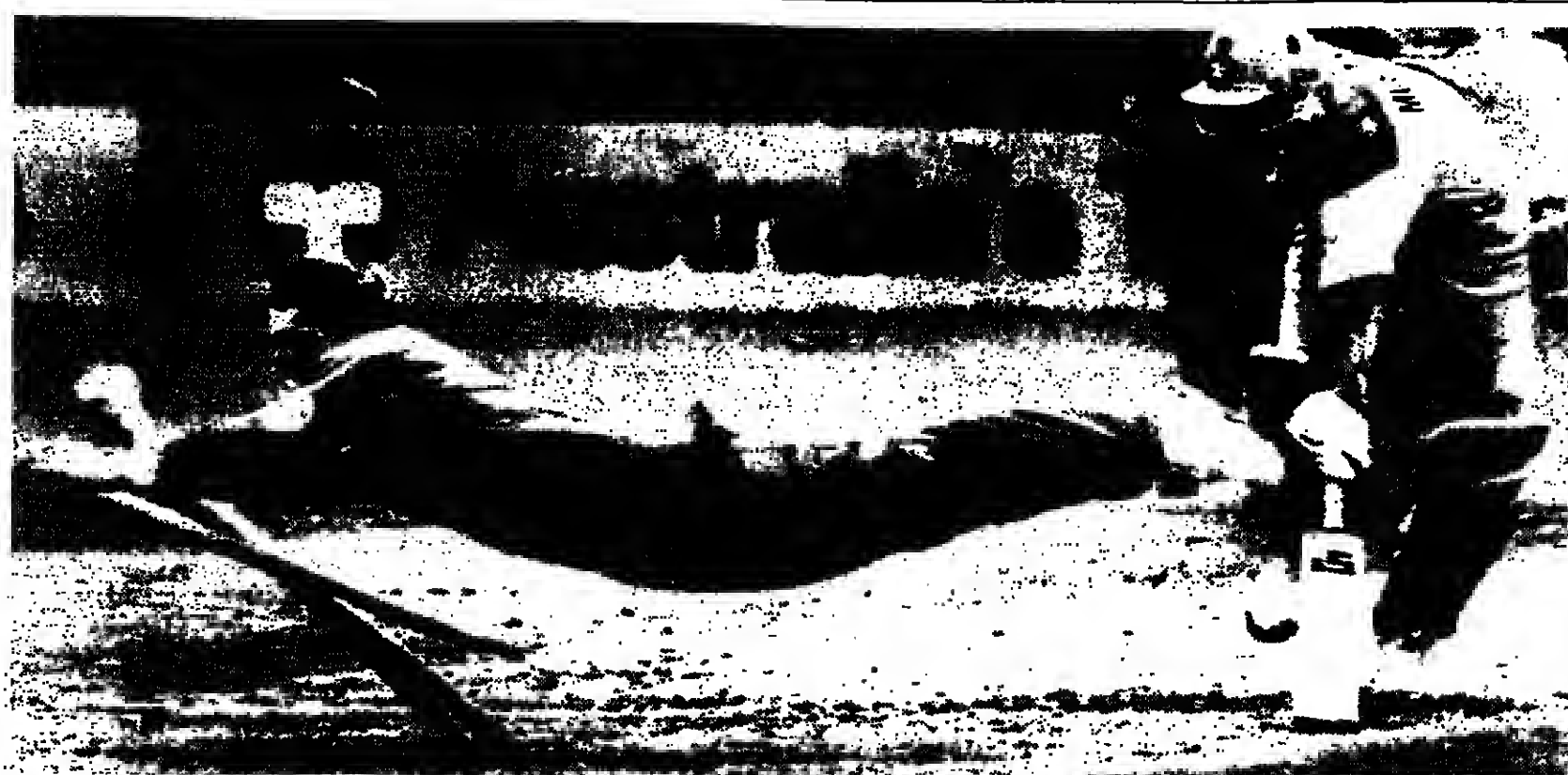
Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 6

Table with columns: Option & price, Calls, Puts. Lists various Chicago exchange options like CHX, CHX2, etc.

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SPORTS KIWIS UNBEATEN



Jonathan Rhodes, diving for the ball, ran out Pakistan's top scorer, Izzamam Ul-Haq, as South Africa won by 20 runs in a match that was reduced by rain to 36 overs.

Crowe Gets Unbeaten 81; Rain Aids South Africa

BRISBANE, Australia — New Zealand only its second victory against the West Indies in 14 limited-overs.

"He played out of his hat," said teammate Mark Greatbatch, who himself struck three sixes and seven fours in an innings of 63. "I don't think I've seen anyone play like that under that sort of pressure."

In Brisbane, the South Africans benefited when rain fell midway through the Pakistani innings.

South Africa scrambled to 211 for seven in its allocated 50 overs, thanks to a lively 54 from Andrew Hudson and an unbeaten 47 from Hansie Cronje.

Then, after it rained in the 22d over with Pakistan on 74 for two, the match was reduced to 36 overs and Pakistan was set a target of 194 for victory.

But the Pakistanis were 173 for eight at stumps and lost by 20 runs. The South Africans, with three victories in five matches, moved into third place in the tournament, behind England.

Pakistan has only three points from its five matches and faces almost certain elimination despite a superb performance from captain Imran Khan, who took two for 34 with the ball and then made 34 in the desperate run chase.

Izzamam Ul-Haq top-scored for Pakistan before being run out for 48.

Pakistan bowler Aaqib Javed was struck on the head by a ball thrown to him by wicket-keeper Moïn Khan and was taken to a hospital for X-rays, officials said.

Officials said Aaqib may have a fractured skull.

Only one match is scheduled for Monday, with unbeaten England facing Sri Lanka in Ballarat.

England has put spin bowler Richard Illingworth on standby as Phil Tufnell has an upset stomach and Chris Lewis a strained side.

India and defending champion Australia both got crucial victories Saturday to keep alive their hopes of advancing to the semifinals.

After restricting Sri Lanka to 189 for nine from 50 overs at the Adelaide Oval, Australia posted 190 for three to win by seven wickets with six overs to spare.

India benefited when rain hit its match against Zimbabwe at Trustbank Park in Hamilton and it scored a 55-run victory.

India now has five points from its five matches and is tied with Sri Lanka. Australia has four points and probably needs to win its three remaining matches to advance.

Geoff Marsh justified his recall by top scoring with 60 off 113 balls for Australia.

Marsh and fellow West Australian Tom Moody put on 120 for the first wicket before Moody fell in the 31st over for 57 off 86 deliveries.

Mark Waugh made a quickfire 26 off 26 balls, with two sixes.

Captain Aravinda de Silva led Sri Lanka with 62 runs, but only opener Athula Samarasekera, who made 34, gave him any support.

In Hamilton, rain fell off and on, reducing the match to 32 overs after India scored 203 for seven for its allocated overs.

Zimbabwe made 104 for one from 19.1 overs in reply before rain ended play for the day.

The revised totals from the highest-scoring 19 overs by each team left India with 158 for four and Zimbabwe with 103 for one — a difference of 55 runs.

India was sparked by the teenage batsman Sachin Tendulkar, who made 81 runs in a sparkling innings.

Tendulkar and Sanjay Manjrekar, who made 34, set India up for a good total with a 99-run partnership for the fourth wicket.

Tendulkar's innings lasted only 76 balls and included eight boundaries and the one six.

Michigan's 'Fab 5' Defeat No. 2 Indiana Hoosiers Fall to First-Place Tie in Big 10

Michigan's "Fab Five" freshmen got off to a great start, fell behind and then hung on to beat No. 2 Indiana, 68-60, on Sunday in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and drop the Hoosiers into a tie for first place in the Big Ten Conference.

The Wolverines, whose five freshmen starters have been inconsistent all season, led, 20-6, early and then fell behind as Indiana scored the first 11 points of the second half. They recovered to take the lead again with 8:21 left and were then helped by poor free-throw shooting by the Hoosiers.

Indiana (22-3 overall) and Ohio State (18-8) are tied atop the conference standings with 13-3 records and each has two games to play, one at home and one on the road. The Big Ten does not have a post-season tournament so the season champion gets the automatic bid to the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

The Wolverines probably sealed an at-large NCAA berth.

No. 1 Duke 89, No. 16 North Carolina 77, in Durham, North Carolina, Christian Laettner scored 26 points in his last game before his home crowd, and top-ranked Duke held off North Carolina for a victory over one of the two teams to beat the Blue Devils this season.

Laettner's game was slow to develop as he didn't score for the first 14 minutes. When he hit his stride, he connected on five consecutive 3-pointers.

North Carolina (19-8, 9-7 Atlantic Coast Conference) stayed close to the Blue Devils (25-2, 14-2) by choking off the middle, and it held

a 71-69 lead after a short baseline jumper by Derrick Phelps with 7:14 to play. But the Tar Heels would miss their next four shots and Duke would go on a 7-0 run — a layup by Brian Davis, another layup by Antonio Lang and Laettner's 3-pointer at 4:43. Davis's basket was the 12th lead change of the half.

Villanova 76, No. 24 Syracuse 56: In Syracuse, New York, Villanova maintained its late-season run at an NCAA tournament bid with its sixth straight victory, as Lance Miller and Calvin Byrd led a first-half spurt.

Villanova (14-13, 11-7 in the Big East), will meet Syracuse (18-9, 10-8) again Friday in the quarterfinals of the conference tournament. The Wildcats need a victory to stay over .500 overall, a requirement for the NCAA tournament.

In Saturday's games:

In a contest that symbolized the entire Big East season, No. 22 Seton Hall defeated St. John's, 78-71, and the two finished in a three-way tie with No. 17 Georgetown for the conference title.

Because of a tiebreaker system, Seton Hall (20-7 overall) will be the top seed in next week's league tournament. Georgetown (19-8) will be seeded second and St. John's (18-9) third.

No. 4 Arizona 89, Stanford 83: Matt Othick made a go-ahead 3-pointer with 1:53 remaining as Arizona recovered in Tucson after blowing a 14-point lead. Arizona

(24-4 overall, 13-3) won its final home game and remained in the Pacific-10 Conference title chase, a half-game behind the co-leaders, USC and UCLA.

No. 5 Ohio St. 93, Northwestern 78: In Columbus Ohio, Jim Jackson scored 26 points as Ohio State (21-5 overall, 13-3 Big Ten) handed Northwestern its 54th consecutive road loss in the Big Ten. Cedric Nelms scored 29 points for Northwestern (8-18, 1-15).

No. 7 Arkansas 100, Mississippi 83: Todd Day scored 23 of his 28 points in the second half in Fayetteville as Arkansas (24-6, 13-3 SEC) clinched the Western Division title in its first season in the Southeastern Conference after leaving the Southwest Conference.

No. 10 Kentucky 99, Tennessee 88: John Pelphrey sparked a late 9-1 run that led Kentucky past Tennessee in Lexington, Kentucky (23-6 overall, 12-4 SEC) saw an eight-point lead dwindle to one when Tennessee (17-13, 8-8) ran off seven consecutive points to close to 71-70 on Chris Brand's 3-pointer.

No. 12 Oklahoma State 77, Kansas State 69: Bryant Reeves's three-point play capped a 10-0 run in the final minutes as Oklahoma State won in Manhattan, Kansas. Oklahoma State, which opened the season with 20 straight victories, wound up 24-6 overall and 8-6 in the Big Eight. Kansas State finished 15-12 and 5-9.

Illinois 80, No. 13 Michigan St. 71: Deon Thomas had 26 points and eight rebounds as Illinois (13-13 overall, 7-9 Big Ten) beat visiting Michigan State. Freshman Shawn Respert led the Spartans (19-7, 9-7) with 22 points.

No. 14 Cincinnati 69, Memphis State 59: In Memphis, Nick Van Exel had 24 points and Herb Jones added 16 to lead Cincinnati (23-4, 8-2) to victory in a Big Midwest game delayed for 50 minutes when a dunk by Cincinnati's Corie Blount bent the run bent.

No. 15 DePaul 66, Notre Dame 66: In Rosemont, Illinois, Stephen Howard scored a career-high 31 points, one on a free throw with 2.2 seconds left after a technical foul on Notre Dame's coach, John MacLeod. DePaul (20-7) rallied from a 14-point deficit to take a 65-64 lead, but Elmer Bennett tied it with a free throw with 52 seconds left.

No. 17 Georgetown 67, Pittsburgh 57: In Landover, Maryland, Alonzo Mourning had 20 points, 11 rebounds and eight blocks as Georgetown gained a share of the Big East title. Mourning, who started the second half on the bench with four fouls, returned to score 10 points over a 3½-minute stretch as Hoyas pulled away.

No. 20 Alabama 82, Auburn 80: In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Latrell Sprewell scored 26 points as Alabama (23-7 overall, 10-6 in the SEC) tied the school record for regular-season victories. Auburn (13-15, 5-11) is not eligible for the postseason tournament because of NCAA probation.

No. 21 Tulane 80, Southern Mississippi 70: In Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Kim Lewis scored 25 points as Tulane snapped a five-game losing streak and won the regular-season Metro Conference title. Tulane (20-7 overall, 8-4) got a big game from its bench, including 14 from Curtin Hartman.

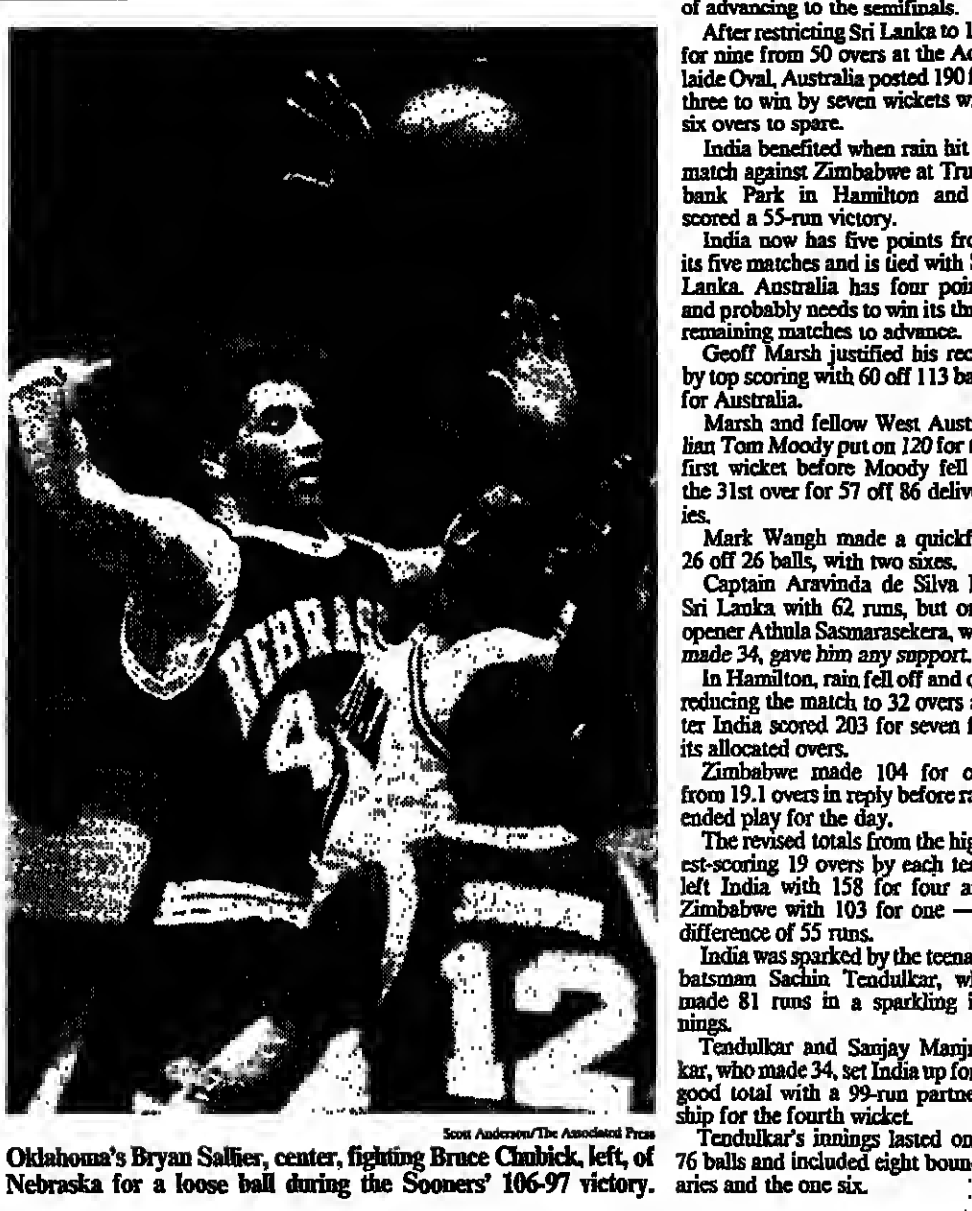
No. 23 LSU 89, Mississippi St. 80: Clarence Cesnar made three steals and two 3-pointers in the first five minutes of the second half to spark LSU (19-8 overall, 11-4 SEC) in Baton Rouge. Shaquille O'Neal led LSU with 31 points.

Howard U. 67, Florida A&M 66: Howard Holley made three of four free throws in the final 1:21 and Howard (17-13) overcame a 19-point deficit to beat Florida A&M in Norfolk, Virginia, for the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference tournament championship and an automatic berth in the NCAA tournament.

Campbell 67, Charleston Southern 53: In Anderson, South Carolina, Campbell won the Big South tournament and its first trip to the NCAA tournament in school history. Mark Moosik led Campbell (19-11) with 20 points.

UNLV Files Suit

The players on sixth-ranked UNLV's basketball team have filed suit in Las Vegas, seeking to force the NCAA to allow the Runnin' Rebels into the NCAA tournament. UNLV was banned this year as the final resolution of the case involving its coach, Jerry Tarkanian, that stretched back to 1977. A judge set a hearing for next week.



Oklahoma's Bryan Saltier, center, fighting Bruce Chubbick, left, of Nebraska for a loose ball during the Sooners' 106-97 victory.

SIDELINES

Ballesteros Beats Parnevik in Playoff

SANTA PONSA, Majorca (Reuters) — Seve Ballesteros came from four behind with four to play Sunday to beat Jesper Parnevik of Sweden on the sixth hole of a playoff in the Balearic Open golf tournament. Ballesteros won his 51st European tournament as Parnevik, trying for his first title, missed a six-foot (two-meter) putt.

Each shot a closing 68, but Parnevik bogeyed the 15th, 16th and 18th holes. Both bogeyed the first playoff hole; the next four were halved.

Tom Watson of the United States, who had not won a tournament since 1987, took the Hutchison Telecom Open in Hong Kong on Sunday by three strokes. Roman Rafferty of Northern Island was second, and Bernhard Langer of Germany was third.

Ray Floyd, at 49, shot a third straight 67 to hold a three-shot lead over Fred Couples and Larry Nelson going into Sunday's final round of the Doral Open in Miami.



BEATING THE CHAMP — Huang Geng of China jumping 8.10 meters to defeat world champion long jumper Mike Powell by 5 centimeters on Saturday in Yokohama, Japan.

Mader Wins in Super-Giant, Accola Nears Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PANORAMA, British Columbia — Günther Mader of Austria capped the best weekend of his World Cup career Sunday, beating Norway's Olympic gold medalist, Kjetil Aamodt, to win the super-giant slalom.

Mader, who won the bronze in the Olympic downhill last month, was timed in 1 minute, 22.46 seconds down the Showoff course. Aamodt was timed in 1:22.49, with Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg third in 1:23.07.

Mader, who got his third career super-giant victory, had finished second in the downhill Friday.

Paul Accola, the overall World Cup leader, who all but mathematically won the overall title on Saturday, finished 10th Sunday to come within a few points of clinching the super-G crown. Accola leads with 369 points. Girardelli is second with 296 and Mader third with 206.

Girardelli and Accola will determine the super-G crown next week in Aspen, Colorado.

Daniel Mahrer of Switzerland won the downhill on Saturday after two second-place finishes on the same hill, seven years apart.

He was clocked in 2 minutes, 4.45 seconds, with Jan Einar of Norway second in 2:04.49. A.J. Kitt of the United States was third. (AP, UPI)

A First for Norway

Unheralded Merete Fjeldavli became the first Norwegian woman to win a World Cup race when she won a super-giant slalom on Sunday. The Associated Press reported from Vail, Colorado.

Fjeldavli, 23, defeated Petra Kronberger of Austria, whose second-place finish virtually clinched the World Cup overall title with four races remaining. Fjeldavli was timed in 1 minute, 37.95 seconds, just two-tenths of a second ahead

Vincent Suspends Perez for Year

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida (NYT) — Pascual Perez, a pitcher for the New York Yankees, has been formally suspended from major league baseball after a failed drug test that team officials said reflected their unsuccessful attempts to monitor him as he spent the winter at home in the Dominican Republic.

The one-year suspension, effective immediately, was handed down Friday by the office of Commissioner Fay Vincent after a second urine sample confirmed the positive result from an test taken shortly after Perez arrived in the United States last week for spring training.

Bo Jackson has been placed on waivers by the Chicago White Sox to remove him from the club's 40-man major league roster; the intention, according to a general manager of another team, is to have Jackson become a free agent so the White Sox can sign him to a new, minor league contract without exercising a \$910,000 option.

For the Record

Johany Gray of the United States ran the 800 meters in 1 minute, 45.00 seconds Sunday in Sindelfingen, Germany; the indoor world record is 1:44.84, set by Olympic champion Paul Ereng of Kenya in 1989. (UPI)

Nicole Stevenson of Australia set a world short-course 200-meter backstroke record of 2 minutes, 6.78 seconds in Melbourne, breaking the mark of 2:07.11 set last month by Anna Simic of New Zealand. (AP)

Martin Buser, a Swiss-born driver, was leading the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race as it turned down the frozen Yukon River on Saturday. (AP)

Nippon Ties New Zealand, Loser to Ville de Paris

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — New Zealand, the series leader, was beaten by Ville de Paris as the third round of the America's Cup challenger elimination races began.

The 1-minute, 21-second loss dropped New Zealand into a tie for second with Nippon of Japan, which scored a 4-5 victory Saturday over Spirit of Australia. Italy's Il Moro di Venezia also had an easy time, dispatching the wireless Challenge Australia by 8:03.

España '92 dominated Sweden's much improved Tre Kronor by 4:39.

In the defender trials, Bill Koch's Defiant parlayed a 32-second lead at the start into a 1:19 victory over Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes. The loss ended Stars & Stripes' three-race winning streak over Defiant. Stars & Stripes had lost its fifth straight to America 3 on Friday.

New Zealand, winner of the first two meetings with the French, led by eight seconds at the end of the first leg of the eight-leg, 20.09-mile (32.23-kilometer) course. But Ville de Paris skipper Marc Pajot cleverly steered his boat through a tight jibing duel as the yachts neared the end of the second leg and took an 11-second lead at the leeward mark.

New Zealand skipper Rod Davis initiated a tacking duel on the third leg and closed to seven seconds. On the 2.7-mile leg, each boat made a grueling 33 tacks, then Pajot played a big wind shift well on the fourth leg and raised his lead to 46 seconds.

Tre Kronor protested because its keel snagged on a torn sail dropped into the water by España '92 and the Swedish boat, trailing by 12 seconds, went dead in the water. But there is no rule against dropping a sail overboard, and the challenger jury dismissed the protest without comment.

New Zealand did not use its controversial bowsprit when performing downwind maneuvers during Saturday's race.

Although the challenger jury said its January ruling allowing the use of a bowsprit was still in effect, New Zealand agreed to comply with a later ruling by the America's Cup jury prohibiting the use of the bowsprit during a jibe.

Point standings:

Defender Selection Series — America 3, 28; Stars & Stripes, 11; Defiant, 8.

Challenger Selection Series — Il Moro di Venezia, 37; New Zealand and Nippon, 34; Ville de Paris, 25; España '92, 22; Spirit of Australia, 11; Tre Kronor, 5; Challenge Australia, 0.

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POSTCARD

In America, Paperboys Come of Age

By Lisa W. Foderaro

NEW YORK — The paperboy, a centuries-old symbol of youthful enterprise, is growing up. Changes in the U.S. newspaper industry over the last decade, as well as demographic shifts and the recession, have pushed more adults into the business of delivering daily newspapers.

The adults are people like Stanley Newman, a 68-year-old chemist from Fishkill, New York, who started delivering the Poughkeepsie Journal in the early 1980s after retiring from a 30-year career at Texaco as a research scientist.

The Last 19th-Century Explorer

By Barry James

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

CAPTAIN SPALDING, move over for Sir Ranulph Twistleton-Wykeham Fiennes, baronet, throwback to the 19th-century English explorer.

You see him here, you see him there, you see him everywhere. One time he is slogging across Arctic floes. Another he is rafting down a river in head-shrinker territory. Then he is trudging across Arabia in search of a fabulous Atlantis of the Sands.

Sir Ranulph, the first man and probably the last to place the flag of Oman at both the North and the South Poles, appears to have stepped straight out of the pages of the Boy's Own Paper.

But egad and alack, derring-do is not the leisurely pastime it was when a chap could set off from the Reform Club to saunter around the world in 80 well-heeled days. It is, says Fiennes (pronounced Fines), jolly hard work.

Sir Ranulph, 48, comes from one of England's oldest families. A distant ancestor struck off Harold Godwin's head at the Battle of Hastings and got five castles as a reward. The noble Fiennes prospered by alliances with the wealthy Twistletons and Wykehams.

But one is not rich. Sir Ranulph descends from a second son (his grandfather) who went off to the colonies — Canada, actually; he became a Mountie — while the older son got the escutcheon, the seat and the family silver.

"You have to plan an expedition so that it becomes possible without going into debt," said Sir Ranulph.

His Transjorobe expedition, round the world longitudinally for the first time, took 10 years from start to finish. That included three years exploring, from 1979 to 1982, and seven years sitting in an office in the Wellington Barracks in London, cadging and cajoling equipment and financial support.

In the end, he got help from 1,800 companies in 19 countries. Even so, he was once spotted in London's Camden Market vending his thermal arctic socks to make ends meet.

Sir Ranulph has written nine books, mostly about his adventures. His latest, "Feather Men," about the mysterious death of four members of Britain's secretive Special Air Service — was a hardback best seller in Britain and is about to be published in the United States. He is now considering a new career as a novelist.

Sir Ranulph also gives motivational lectures to corporate clients like IBM.

Had Sir Ranulph applied himself harder at Eton College, his alma mater, he might by now be a panjandrum in the British Army instead of having to explore for a living. But he failed to pass the exams that would have got him into the army's college at Sandhurst. He ended his army career as a captain after seven years when it became apparent he was not going to be promoted to major. He went off to defend Oman instead.

His acquaintance with the Angolobele Sultan Qaboos bin Saïd has come in handy. The sultan backed the Transjorobe expedition for the glory of seeing the Oman flag fluttering at both poles.

While serving in Oman's Empty Quarter in the late 1980s, Sir Ranulph heard from nomads tales of a lost city called Ubar, the fabled caravansary of the frankincense trade.

When American explorers, guided by ancient maps and photographs taken from space, discovered what is believed to be the site of Ubar last year, it was in part thanks to Sir Ranulph. He obtained the sultan's permission to mount the expedition and persuaded wealthy Omanis and businessmen to pay for it.

When Sir Ranulph left the sultan's pay about 21 years ago, "the only thing I could think of doing to make a living was what I had been trained to do, which was teaching soldiers skiing, mountaineering and canoeing. So my wife and I organized small expeditions in deserts, and swamps and rivers."

His literary agent suggested that he would get more publicity if he tackled a polar expedition, and thus began the idea for the north-south global trek.



Sir Ranulph on one of his explorer rounds.

Sir Ranulph successfully sued Maclean's magazine in Canada (for libel after it suggested that his expedition was not properly scientific). "The scientific work has to be genuine because the Foreign Office demands it," he said. Sir Ranulph has an honorary science degree from Loughborough University in England.

On his next expedition, planned for next year, Sir Ranulph will retrace the 2,200-mile route of Scott of the Antarctic to the South Pole and back. He says it will be the longest polar expedition ever undertaken without aerial or other outside support. He already claims the record for the farthest north unsupported expedition.

Every knight errand needs his Camelot. And when not trekking through wilderness, Sir Ranulph lives in a lovely house on the glaustr Exmoor national park in the southwest of England, so remote that it does not have electricity. He has planted 16,000 deciduous trees around the house and it will be, he says, "quite a place in 20 years time."

He writes his books in longhand, piling on clothes or climbing under the bed covers when the cold wind howls.

His wife, Virginia, farms Aberdeen Angus cattle and breeds St. John Water Dogs. Sir Ranulph says she is also the best radio operator he knows, and she helps out with the communications side of the expeditions.

LANGUAGE

Accentuating the Positive — Not!

WASHINGTON — "This usage occurs more often in spoken than in written communications," writes Franklin L. Noel, magistrate judge of Federal District Court in St. Paul, Minnesota. "Rather than using the ordinary syntax, the speaker will express a negative by making an affirmative statement, followed by a brief pause punctuated by the word 'not.'"

As a good judge should, he includes a citation: On a recent "Today" show, Jane Pauley, the former co-anchor, made an appearance to plug a new program that will not be called "Real Life With Jane Pauley," the title of her most recent show.

"In describing the as-yet-untitled new show," writes the judge, "Ms. Pauley said that her daughter had suggested it be called 'Real Life With Jane Pauley . . . Not.' My law clerks often use this mode of expression, and I fear that my ignorance may be generational" (Noel is 40 years old).

I have been keeping a 'Not!' file ever since the pundit George F. Will, writing about pork-barrel legislation (now simply called pork) in the House Appropriations Committee, commented: "Bush will kill that program. Not." (George handled it in a declarative rather than exclamatory fashion, but he's a conservative.)

This reversing addendum, or pseudo-Gallic negative, is a syntactical device popularized by Mike Myers and Dana Carvey, the comedians who play the cable-TV talk-show characters Wayne Campbell and Garth Algar on "Saturday Night Live." It has exploded into the language in connection with the promotion of the Paramount movie "Wayne's World."

A notebook of the same title, published to ride the movie's popularity, offers a helpful glossary of exclamations used by the comedians usually referred to, like Olsen and Johnson of "Helzapoppin'" as "the zany pair."

Not! is defined therein as "Used at the end of a statement of fact, expressing denial, negation or refusal." Parenthetically, the popularizers explain, "Similar to how a negative symbol at the beginning of a mathematical subset renders that subset negative regardless of any possible positive integer within said subset."

This glossary also defines "He shoots! He scores!" as "He is victorious. He is successful." That none acclamation is taken from a sportscaster's excited report of a successful shot in basketball, patterned after the baseball announcer Mel Allen's "How bout that!" after a home run, a generation or so ago. The glossary adds the regurgitated 'not', which was included here recently in a general roundup of boorishness without reference to the source of its popularization.

Stories about the comedians invariably use their lingo. "We told friends they had impeccable taste — NOT!" writes Linda Shrieves of The Orlando Sentinel. "We told the boss that he was a stupendous manager and a real motivator — NOT!" She concludes (using the device about the zany pair, as TV critics do about the movie), "Wayne and Garth — experts in the field of logic. NOT!"

I write "popularize" rather than "coin" about Not! because NBC, faithful to etymological standards, rebroadcast a 1978 "Saturday Night Live" episode in which the comedian Steve Martin uttered the word in the belated-negation context used today. Playing Chaz the Spaz, Martin told Gilda Radner, playing Lisa Lupton, who had developed a dial-a-toaster, "That's a fabulous science fair project. He paused and sneered, 'Not!'"

Perhaps the usage is rooted in the French *je ne... pas*, which forms a negative around a verb; *je ne... pas*, "I know," becomes *je ne sais pas*, "I know not." The heavy emphasis on the *pas* could be the source of the American nonce term. Or not.

Relatedly, consider this headline over an Associated Press dispatch in The New York Times, sent in by William G. Clorworthy of Westport, Connecticut: "Blacks Are Urged Not to Buy Japanese Cars." He wonders if this should not be corrected to read "Blacks Are Urged to Not Buy Japanese Cars."

Not to buy or to not buy? Hardly a knotty problem. *To not buy* may be rhetorically preferable, as it is more urgent an urge than *not to buy*, but that usage is not the practice of the native speaker. You want pedantry? Here's pedantry: In most cases of an infinitive following a transitive verb in the passive voice, the negating word precedes rather than splits the infinitive: (I just made that up to assuage the dismay of purists.)

The reader expects this item to conclude with some outrageous statement followed by an arch use of *Not!* Refraining from its use is a double reversal.

"Clinton's campaign is not about ideology," Renee Loth wrote in The Boston Globe, "it's about electability."

"I think that the press should pay attention to someone with good ideas," Paul Tsongas said before winning the New Hampshire primary, "and not just look at electability."

In the linguistic context between *electability* and *winnability*, it's *electability* in a landslide.

Winnability had a good press early in that campaign, especially after supporters of Dwight Eisenhower used it against Robert Taft, Ike's competitor for the 1952 Republican nomination. As the Oxford English Dictionary Supplement notes, it was a concern expressed by Richard Nixon during his mid-'60s comeback. (The "can't win" theme was first used against Henry Clay in 1840 by Thurlow Weed, the Albany Kingmaker who supported William Henry Harrison.)

But *winnability* has been clipped to *winnable*, and is applied to elections rather than candidates, as in "You know, if we have a triple-dip recession, this election is *winnable*." Its use in a negative form, *unwinnable*, dates back to John Bellenden's translation in 1536 of a history of Scottish warfare: "This crag is *unwinnable*."

Meanwhile, the more staid and less zingy *electability* has maintained its franchise dating from the 1879 coinage of *electable*. "Hart plans to stress the *electability* issue," wrote Time magazine in 1984, and the candidate had a point: His opponent, Walter Mondale, seems in retrospect to have been *unelectable* after his loss to President Reagan. But the predilection of defeat implicit in that "issue" does not always come true: In August 1987, Senator Bob Dole said, "*Electability* is going to be an issue," but George Bush was deemed — and proved to be — capable of being elected.

Can *winnability* (always with two n's, to differentiate it from the defeatist *winn-ability*) *make a comeback* and upset the entrenched *electability*? It's available. (But who, besides Governor Mario Cuomo, can remember *availability*?)

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